

THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Rain.
For Raleigh:
Rain, warmer.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 45.
Minimum, 38.

Vol. VIII RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905 No. 84

NEGROES ASK THAT SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE BE INVESTIGATED

The President Thanked for Appointing a Colored Man to Office in New York--Republican Editors Give Fairbanks a Boost for the Presidential Nomination

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, March 8.—Special.—A delegation of negroes, headed by Bishops Grant, Walters and Arnett, which included E. A. Johnson of Raleigh, called on the president today to thank him for nominating Charles W. Anderson, colored, to be comptroller of internal revenue in New York and to present an address urging the appointment of a commission to investigate the denial of suffrage to negroes in the southern states.

It is not known what the president said to his callers. Their address, which they handed to the president, follows:

"We, the representatives of a large constituency of negroes in the different churches and other organizations, come to present to you our most sincere thanks for the splendid position you have already taken of equal justice to all men, regardless of their color, creed, section or race. Indeed, we believe you to be the embodiment of fair play. We feel deeply grateful to you for your words of advice and good cheer in your magnificent address delivered in New York on Lincoln's birthday, February 12.

"The words, 'all men up and none down,' have given the nation a new motto and kindled in the breast of every black man new hope. We believe that address will check, in a large measure, the tide of injustice on the part of those who are prejudiced against us and be an inspiration to black men everywhere to live better and nobler lives. We further desire to thank you for the nomination of Charles W. Anderson as collector of internal revenue in the second district of New York, thus giving evidence to the south that the colored citizen is not appointed to office in that section to humiliate them, but that it is to be the policy of the administration to give to every race whatever political recognition it merits by the appointment of efficient men to positions of trust in all sections of the country.

"Judging from the facts already at hand, we believe that a large number of negroes who are fully prepared to meet the qualifications imposed by the revised constitutions of the south are denied the right to register and vote on account of color and previous condition of servitude, which is in violation of the federal constitution, and even the revised constitutions of the south.

"This denial is a great injustice to the colored citizens of the said states. We are of the opinion that the first step to the correction of these great wrongs is the appointment of a commission by congress to investigate the matter and find out if it is true that citizens entitled to register and vote are denied that privilege, and to what extent.

"We have come to request you to recommend in your next message to congress the appointment of a commission to secure the facts, so that congress may see the necessity of enacting such legislation as will enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

"We feel that some means should be provided for the full enforcement of the amendments to the constitution that all citizens may be equally protected in their rights which these amendments are intended to guarantee."

Office Offered to a Southern Democrat

President Roosevelt has tendered to Representative F. Carter Tate of Georgia the district attorneyship for the Northern District of Georgia, a Democrat, to succeed E. A. Angier, a Republican, who has held the office for two terms, and he will probably accept. Mr. Tate, who retired from congress the 4th of March, represents the Georgia district bordering on North Carolina in the southwestern part of the state.

Southern Democrats were very much astonished that the president should offer such an important office to a Democrat, and more astonished that an old Republican should be displaced. It is said by those who are familiar with the circumstances that the appointment of Mr. Tate is attributed to the fact that as a member of the naval affairs committee he worked for two battleships. Some of the southern Democrats at the capital today were inclined to criticize Tate in case he accepts the office, on the ground that a Democrat should not take office under a Republican administration. Other Democrats, however, say that Mr. Tate should by all means accept this place, if for no other reason than to encourage the president to give important appointments in the south to men of high standing regardless of party affiliations, especially in communities where the Republican party has no organization.

There is a vacancy from the first district to connect Secretary Morton with a freight rebate arrangement with the Standard Oil Company, while he was vice president of the Atchison Company.

Protest of the Unemployed

Barcelona, March 8.—A meeting of the unemployed was held here today to protest against the holding of the carnival while 40,000 of the working classes are starving. Those attending the meeting shouted "Long live anarchy," and a number threw stones. The police charged the crowd and many persons were injured. A number of arrests were made.

Standard Oil Co. Indicted

Cynthiana, Ky., March 8.—The grand jury, which has been in session now for more than a week, today brought two hundred indictments against the Standard Oil Company, which is charged with "retailing oil from a wagon without license." The fine in each case varies from \$50 to \$100. The lowest possible penalty would reach \$10,000. The indictments were made after one recently passed by Judge O'Rear of the court of appeals of Kentucky, which held the Standard Oil Company liable in an Oldham county license case.

A FRIEND IN NEED

The President on Our Attitude Toward Santo Domingo

Washington, March 8.—The Senate, in executive session today, made public the message of President Roosevelt to the Santo Domingo treaty, sent to the Senate Monday. The substance of the message was published the day of its transmission. Among other things it says that the Dominican interests demand action by the Senate at the earliest practicable moment; that the treaty is at the earnest request of the Dominican republic to afford her relief and will remove apprehension of foreign aggression in that quarter. It says that the result will benefit not only Santo Domingo, but also the United States, by securing stability, order and prosperity in the island.

Concluding the message, the president says: "Santo Domingo grievously needs the aid of a powerful and friendly nation. This aid we are able, and I trust that we are willing, to bestow. She has asked for this aid, and the expressions

Enormous Amounts Voted by Congress

The "Big Stick" Policy Very Costly to the People--Increased Taxation or a Bond Issue Will Be Necessary for Expenses

Washington, March 8.—Today the official statement of appropriations authorized by the recent congress was made public. There was a minority statement as well as a majority one. One assailed and the other defended the great sum of money authorized for expenditures by congress.

Mr. Livingston, the ranking Democratic member of the House appropriations committee, issued the minority statement giving a comparison of the four years (1893-96) under the Cleveland administration, with years 1903-1906 under Roosevelt.

The heading of the minority statement says: "Lavish Appropriations—Five Hundred Million Dollars Wasted on Militarism—Needed Internal Improvements Denied—Comparison Between Democratic and Republican Administrations."

Chairman Hemenway issued the majority report, which he headed as follows: "The Appropriations of a Great and Rich Nation—The Absolute Integrity of Their Expenditure is Guaranteed by the Presence of Theodore Roosevelt at the Head of the Government."

The official statement of appropriations for the coming fiscal year shows that the grand total of expenditures authorized by the session just closed was \$818,478,914, which is a net increase of \$7,306,539 compared with the appropriations for the current year. Nearly half of this increase was accounted for by the river and harbor bill, which carried a total of \$18,251,875, against \$3,000,000 appropriated for the current year, while there was an increase of \$5,476,095 in the postal service, \$9,223,539 in the sundry civil expenditures and \$5,384,500 in the amount set apart for the redemption of national bank notes.

Mr. Livingston criticized the increased appropriations harshly. He says: "During the four years (1893-1896) of Mr. Cleveland's last administration, supported by a Democratic congress for only two years of that period, the total appropriations for every purpose of the government amounted to \$2,016,343,753.61. "During the four years (1903-1906) of

friendship, repeatedly sanctioned by the people and the government of the United States, warrant her in believing that it will not be withheld in the hour of her need."

Coal Ships Captured

Tokio, March 8.—Last Saturday a Japanese ship of war seized the British steamship Venus, and Monday the British steamship Aphrodite was seized. Both were bound for Vladivostok with Cardiff coal, in all amounting to 9,000 tons. The total tonnage captured by the Japanese since the outbreak of the war is 104,000. The total Japanese tonnage lost exclusive of that lost in the operations against Port Arthur, is 14,000.

Court Postponed

Charlotte, N. C., March 8.—Special. The special term of United States district court, for the trial of W. H. Penland and Joseph E. Dickerson, who are charged with being implicated in the wrecking of the First National Bank of Asheville, which was to have convened in this city on March 15th, has been postponed until May 15th. The term is postponed on account of a civil term of district court, which is to convene in Asheville March 15th.

BIG EARNINGS

Figures Shown by American Tobacco Company's Report

New York, March 8.—Following the annual meeting of the American Tobacco Company today, its financial report from January 1, 1904, to the date of the merger of the American, Continental and Consolidated companies October 1, was issued. It shows net earnings applicable to surplus account after all payments, \$12,255,131, with the total surplus \$30,531,796 less the difference between the par value of the preferred stock of the American and Continental and the par value of the American Tobacco Company six per cent. bonds, into which they were converted, leaving the surplus December 31 last at \$29,518,880. The net earnings for 1904, for the period given, compared with \$22,228,182 in 1903, show an increase of \$7,654.

At the stockholders' meeting today all the directors of the American Tobacco Company were re-elected for the ensuing year on a total vote of 292,768 out of the 402,244 shares of common stock.

JAPANESE ADVICES SAY THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN ROUTED

According to This Morning's Dispatches From Tokio the Russians Are Retreating With all the Japanese Armies in Hot Pursuit. London Is Skeptical

Tokio, March 8.—It is reported that the Russians have been totally routed.

Tokio, March 9.—Headquarters reports that the Russians commenced to retreat yesterday (Wednesday) morning. All the Japanese armies are in hot pursuit of the enemy.

London, March 9.—The advices of the state department at Washington to the effect that the Russians are in full retreat from Mukden is the only official news that has been received here of the Japanese victory, and beyond the fact that the Russians are in flight hardly anything is known of the situation. A telegram from Mukden, dated March 8, 10 a. m., says that heavy cannonading was going on northwest of the city, causing the walls of houses in town to shake. Ten thousand Russians attacked the Tafangshan, but were repulsed with severe loss. They left many of their dead on the field. The Japanese were progressing with their operations on the heights five miles west of Mukden and they were also crossing the railway. It is reported that there is continual skirmishing near Siumin, where the Japanese occupation became more definite Wednesday.

Traders are not allowed to reship there. There is abundant speculation, and little else, in reference to General Kuropatkin's chances of withdrawing his army successfully. Tokio believes it will be impossible for him to do so unless unforeseen circumstances arise, but there is nothing reliable to show that the Japanese will be able to convert the retreat into a rout. The predictions that they will envelop and cut off the Russians do not seem to take into account the undoubted fact that the Japanese are as exhausted as their enemy.

There are not wanting critics worthy of being listened to who point out that General Kuropatkin is not necessarily endangered at all. Mr. Maguire, a well known army tutor and civilian tactician, contends that General Kuropatkin is really winning. He is deliberately retreating slowly, fighting delaying actions, the whole series of which has ended in accordance with his predetermined strategy. Even if he were surrounded and captured with his entire army at Mukden Russia would not be defeated, but would reorganize her resources as Napoleon did after Leipsic and the Prussians after Jena. Mr. Maguire recalls the battle of Rappahannock, which, it was predicted, marked the decline and fall of the United States, but the war continued for thirty months after that battle and the United States has not declined to a fall. He says that the revolution in Russia will not necessarily stop the war any more than did the French revolution stop France's war.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says it is considered that peace can be read in the laconic foreign bulletins announcing the Russian retreat to Tieling. He adds that no dispatches from General Kuropatkin Wednesday were given out. The officials are making the most of the dispatches received Monday showing minor Russian successes. The latest special news the papers have been allowed to print report large Japanese forces north of Mukden. It is added that there has been severe fighting west of Mukden, where the Russians were surprised. Nothing has since been received by the newspapers or news agencies, and the fear is expressed that the telegraph lines have been cut. The officials do not conceal their alarm lest the retreat become a disaster.

Kuropatkin in a Desperate Situation

London, March 9.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that serious news was received at the Tsarskoe-Selo palace before noon Wednesday. General Kuropatkin reported that the Japanese had massed an enormous force northwest of Mukden, necessitating an immediate retreat. It is feared that the Russians will have to cut their way to Tieling, which is three days' march north of Mukden. If the Japanese are able to intercept the Russian retreat General Kuropatkin will run the risk of being annihilated. His present whereabouts is unknown even to the general staff, which continues to profess optimism. General Kuropatkin received considerable reinforcements a few days ago, which, it was then hoped, would enable him to turn the tables on the Japanese. The only hope now is that these fresh troops will stave off a crushing defeat of the whole Russian army by checking General Oku's attacks on the flanks of the retreating army and enable it to remove its stores and guns.

The Russian losses during the first ten days of the battle are officially given as nearly 83,000, including 880 of-

ficers. Great admiration is expressed by the general staff for the Japanese tactics.

On the Back Track

Paris, March 8.—A dispatch to the Temps from Tamariv, capital of the Island of Madagascar, says the entire Russian fleet has left the waters of Madagascar on its return to Jibuti, French Somaliland.

Death of a Railroad Man

Norfolk, Va., March 8.—W. W. King, general superintendent of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, died here today at the residence of his brother, M. K. King, general manager of the same road.

The deceased was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1854, and after assisting in the building of the Manhattan railroad in New York, came to Norfolk and devoted the best years of his life to the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, which he also assisted in building.

A Disturbing Issue

Baltimore, March 8.—The Baltimoreans are fearful of the effect the appointment of a negro politician in New York as internal revenue collector may have in this city and state. In Baltimore the parties are so evenly divided that the race question is about to become the important issue in the state. What the Republicans are afraid of is that the appointment of negroes to important positions may prevent defections from the Democratic party in the fall when the constitutional amendment will be submitted. Following this appointment, comes the report that Harry S. Cummins, who seconded Roosevelt's nomination, is being considered as a likely successor to Collector Stone. While there is not believed to be any truth in this report, Cummins being a candidate now for a very different position, it has stirred up both Democrats and Republicans.

CASSIE WROTE UNWISE LETTERS

Two Communications From Mrs. Chadwick to the Oberlin Bank Officials Read at the Trial

Cleveland, O., March 8.—The government completed its case against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick this afternoon. The defense waived the privilege of moving the discharge of Mrs. Chadwick and placed a witness, T. C. Doellittle, an expert accountant, upon the stand. This, however, does not indicate any elaborate defense, as it may be closed with this one witness. This is more than probable.

Two letters written by Mrs. Chadwick to Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Spear were introduced by the government at the close of today's session and were sensational in the extreme. They appear to be quite incriminating. One letter, dated October 21, 1903, referred to a check for \$15,000. It created a laugh, as it instructed Beckwith and Spear as to how surprised they should look when Fay and Wuest of Elyria, who wanted money from Mrs. Chadwick at the time, should call on the Oberlin bank officials for a renewal of the notes she had given him.

Beckwith and Spear were not to appear to have known Mrs. Chadwick or to have been apprised by her of her dealings with the Oberlin Bank.

The other letter was written to Spear and referred to Mr. W. and Mr. F. She said neither knew of her having any dealings with the Oberlin Bank. She asked that Spear certify to a check with which she was to secure money from W. and F. In the letter she said: "I will pay you and Mr. B. well for this and it will be safe. You can say the check is good on that day and you can agree to any extension that may be asked for. Do not be afraid. On the advice of my attorney, I will soon do something that will be of interest to us all. I will have the papers signed today. I will send you tomorrow a note to cover the check of the 10th and a small commission for you."

The letter was signed "C. L. C." and was not dated. There is a postscript which reads: "Tell them I had to deal with the college through your bank."

Today's sessions were enlivened by forensic combats between the attorneys that at times became heated to the point of personalities. It is evident from the number of exceptions being taken by the attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick that they are preparing to carry the case as far and as high in the United States courts as they can, provided the verdict of the jury is against Mrs. Chadwick.